THE AMERICAN UNION.

A Weekly Newspaper of Current News, Literature, Poetry, Agriculture and Local Affairs.

VOL. X. DENTON, MD., THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1870. NO. 47.

ENOCH PRATT BALTO. FREE LIBRARY

Md.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

DELAWARE Rail Road Line.



PASSENGERS' TIME TABLE.

ON and after, MONDAY April 4, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows, until further notice. All trains Sundays excepted.

GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.	
LEAVE.	A.M.	LEAVE.	A. M. P. M.
Delmar,	11.00	Phila.	8.30 5.00
Laurel,	11.15	Baltimore,	7.25 2.40
Seaford,	11.35	Wilm.	10.10 6.25
Bridgeville,	11.50	New Castle	10.30 6.45
Greenwood,	12.85	State Road	10.35 6.50
	A. M. P. M.	Bear,	10.45 7.00
Farmington	12.15	St Georges	11.00 7.10
Harrington	7.00 12.30	Mt. Pleas't	11.10 7.25
Felton,	7.15 12.50	Middletown	11.25 7.45
Canterbury	7.20 1.05	Townsend	11.35 7.55
Wil. Grove	7.25 1.10	Blackbird	11.40 8.00
Camden,	7.35 1.15	Sassafras,	11.50 8.10
Dover,	7.50 1.25	Clayton,	12.00 8.20
Moorton,	8.05 1.40	ARRIVE.	P. M.
Brenford,	8.10 1.45	Smyrna,	12.10 8.30
Smyrna,	8.05 1.40	LEAVE.	
Clayton,	8.20 1.55	Brenford,	12.05 8.25
Sassafras	8.25 2.00	Moorton,	12.15 8.30
Blackbird,	8.35 2.15	Dover,	12.30 8.55
Townsend,	8.40 2.20	Camden	12.40 9.05
Middletown	9.00 2.35	Wil. Grove	12.45 9.10
Mt. Pleas't	9.10 2.45	Canterbury	12.55 9.15
St. Georges	9.25 3.00	Felton,	1.05 9.25
Bear,	9.35 3.15	Harrington	1.25 9.40
State Road,	9.45 3.20	Farmington	1.35
New Castle	9.55 3.33	Greenwood,	1.50
ARRIVE.		Bridgeville,	2.00
Wilm.	10.15 3.55	Seaford,	2.20
Phila.	11.45 5.25	Laurel,	2.40
	P. M.	ARRIVE.	
Baltimore	1.05 8.10	Delmar,	2.55

FREIGHT TRAIN, with passenger car attached will leave stations named at the following Changed Hours, (subject to delays incident to freight business,) viz.: Going South, leave Wilmington about 4.00 A. M.; New Castle, 4.45; Middletown, 6.30; Clayton, 7.30; Dover, 8.50; Camden, 9.15; Felton, 10.10, and be due at Harrington 10.30 A. M. Going North, to leave Harrington about 3.05 P. M. Felton 3.50, Camden 4.55, Dover 5.35, Moorton 6.00, Clayton 6.50, Middletown 8.20, New Castle 10.00, and be due at Wilmington 10.30 P. M. Subject to delays incident to Freight business.

This train will stop to take up passengers only at stations named, but will set down passengers at any regular stopping place between Harrington and Wilmington, except Hare's Corner, State Road, Delaware Junction and Dupont.

New Castle Trains.—Leave New Castle for Wilmington and Philadelphia at 7.40, A. M.

Leave Philadelphia 12.00 M., and Wilmington 1.10 P. M., for New Castle.

SMYRNA BRANCH TRAINS.—Additional to those above leave Smyrna for Clayton 11.40, A. M., 8.00, P. M. Leave Clayton for Smyrna, 8.40, A. M., and 2 00, P. M., to make connection with trains to and from Dover, and Stations South.

E. Q. SEWALL, Sup't Del. R. R.

MD. & DEL. RAILROAD.



Change of Hours.

On and after Monday, April 11th 1870, Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.	
LEAVE.		LEAVE.	
Easton,	6.00 P.M.	New York,	12.30 P.M.
Woodland,	6.15	Baltimore,	2.40
Cordova,	6.25	Philadelphia,	5.00
Hillsboro',	6.40	Wilmington,	6.25
Ridgely,	6.50	Clayton,	8.25
Greensboro',	7.05	Kenton,	8.35
Goldsboro',	7.15	Slaughter's,	8.50
Henderson,	7.25	Marydell,	9.00
Marydell,	7.35	Henderson,	9.10
Slaughter's	7.45	Goldsboro',	9.20
Kenton,	8.00	Greensboro',	9.30
ARRIVE.		Ridgely.	9.45
Clayton,	8.10	Hillsboro',	9 55
Wilmington,	10.15	Cordova,	10.10
Philadelphia	11.45	Woodland,	10.20
Baltimore,	1.05 P.M.	ARRIVE.	
New York,	4.55	Easton,	10.35

FREIGHT TRAIN,

WITH PASSENGER CAR ATTACHED:

GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.	
LEAVE.		LEAVE.	
Easton	10.30 A.M.	New York	12.00 P.M
Woodland	10.50	Baltimore	7.25 A.M.
Cordova	11.05	Philadelphia	8.30
Hillsboro'	11.20	Wilmington	10.10
Ridgely	11.35	Clayton	12.10 P.M.
Greensboro'	11.55	Kenton	12.20
Goldsboro'	12.15	Slaughters	12.35
Henderson	12.25	Halltown	12.50
Halltown	12.50	Henderson	1.05
Slaughter's	1.05	Goldsboro	1.15
Kenton	1.25	Greensboro'	1.40
ARRIVE.		Ridgely	1.50
Clayton	1.50	Hillsboro'	2.00
Wilmington	3.55 P.M.	Cordova	2.15
Philadelphia	5.25	Woodland	2.30
Baltimore	8.10	ARRIVE.	
New York	10.30	Easton	2.50

By the above arrangement, close connections will be made both ways, and passengers will arrive early both in New York and Baltimore, and will be able to visit Philadelphia and Baltimore and return same day.

All freights must be at the various stations in time to be loaded and manifested at least thirty (30) minutes before the starting of the trains, otherwise they will lay over twenty-four hours. J. L. CALDWELL, Supt.

Md. Steamboat Company.



On and after Wednesday, June 1st, 1870, the steamer MASSACHUSETTS will leave Pier 3, Light St. wharf, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 P. M., for Cambridge, Denton and the intermediate landings.

Returning, leave Denton Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12-30 P. M. Thus making in connection with the Highland Light and the Dorchester and Delaware Rail Road, a daily line to the Choptank River, and all points on the Dorchester and Delaware, and Delaware and Eastern Shore Rail Roads.

The Massachusetts has had a new boiler placed in her and has been completely refitted, so that she is now as comfortable and reliable as any steamer in these waters. [je2-tf.

The American Union

Is Published Weekly, at Denton, Md., BY

J. MARION EMERSON, Proprietor.

Terms: $1.50 per annum, in advance.

If not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, Two Dollars will be charged.

A failure to notify us of a discontinuance of the paper will be considered as a renewal of the same; and no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted at the following rates:		
1 square (8 lines) 3 insertions		$1.00
1 " 6		2.00
1 " 12		4.00
1 " 6 months		5.00
1 " 12 "		8.00
1 " for any less no. of insertions		1.00

Advertisements not stating the number of insertions will be continued until forbid, and will be charged accordingly.

Notices of marriages and deaths inserted free, but all obituaries are chargeable at our usual advertising rates.

☞ All advertisements collectable on first insertion.

Job Printing.

Our office being supplied with a large assortment of JOB TYPE—and a press for the purpose—we are prepared to do all kinds of Job Work at short notice and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Medical Card.

DR. M. A. BOOTH has returned to Denton, and offers his professional services to the public. When not professionally engaged, he may be found at his drug store. [jan25-tf.

GEO. M. RUSSUM,

REGISTER IN BANKRUPTCY,

OFFICE FOR THE COUNTIES OF CAROLINE, TALBOT AND QUEEN ANNE'S,

DENTON, MD.

Continues to practice in the Courts of Caroline. jan1-y

ROBT. J. JUMP. WM. S. RIDGELY.

JUMP & RIDGELY,

ATTORNIES AT LAW,

DENTON, MD.,

Will practice in the Courts of Caroline and the adjoining counties. [ja16-y

T. J. SMITHERS,



DENTIST,

Denton, Md.,

Will Visit Greensboro' every Saturday and Federalsburg every Wednesday.

Teeth extracted without pain by Nitrous Oxide Gas. Particular attention given to regulating and preserving children's teeth.

Teeth filled, cleaned, and artificial teeth inserted to the satisfaction of the patron. Patronage solicited.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Office—Room occupied by Dr. Stack. [aply

BUSINESS CARDS.

BUY YOUR HARNESS

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER

IN GREENSBOROUGH

IF YOU WANT GOOD HARNESS,

AT A VERY LOW PRICE

oct10-y J. P FIEROE.

J. W. LOCKERMAN.

AUCTIONEER,

FEDERALSBURG, MD.,

HAVING taken out license as auctioneer, is prepared to call sales at auction in Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties. His long experience will enable him to render satisfaction in each instance. [je10-1y

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING GRAINING AND Paper Hanging

Done to order by

J. BARTHEL,

je24-1y Denton, Md.

MILLINERY.

Mrs. R. A. SISK

Opened on Saturday, April 23rd,

A FULL STOCK OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Of the very Latest Fashions,

☞ COME AND SEE. [ap28-y

MANTUA MAKING.

Latest Spring Fashions.

Having just received from the great emporium of fashions the latest spring fashion plates and patterns, we have opened at our old place of business, and solicit calls from our lady friends.

Dresses Cut and Fitted,

or anything else in our line of business done in a neat and tasteful manner.

JULIA PARK,
R. A. DUNNING.

Denton, April 14-tf.

GEO. W. SPURRY,

Manufacturers' Agent for

Mill Furnishing Goods

OF ALL KINDS,

AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Buckeye Mower and Reaper;
Cardwell's Thresher & Cleaner with Horse Power; Horse Rake;
Sweepstakes Horse Power and Thresher;
je10-y Zell's Super-Phosphate of Lime.

Some One's Servant Girl.

She stood there leaning wearily
Against the window frame,
Her face was patient, sad and sweet,
Her garments coarse and plain.
"Who is she, pray?" I asked a friend,
The red lips gave a curl—
"Really, I do not know her name,
She's some one's servant girl."

Again I saw her on the street
With burden trudge along,
Her face was sweet and patient still,
Amid the jostling throng;
Slowly, but cheerfully she moved,
Guarding with watchful care
A market basket much too large
For her slight hands to bear.

A man, I'd thought a gentleman,
Went pushing rudely by,
Sweeping the basket from her hands,
But turning not his eye;
For there was no necessity
Amid that busy whirl,
For him to be a gentleman
To some one's servant girl.

Ah! well it is, that God above
Looks in upon the heart,
And never judges any one,
By just the outer part;
For if the soul be pure, and good,
He will not mind the rest,
Nor question what the garments were—
In which the form was dressed.

And many a man, a woman fair,
By fortune reared and fed,
Who will not mingle here below
With those who earn their bread,
When they have passed away from life,
Beyond the gates of pearl
Will meet before their Father's throne
With many a servant girl.

Will he Succeed.

In nine cases out of ten, no man's life will be a success if he does not bear burdens in his childhood. If the fondness or the vanity of father or mother kept him from contact with hard work; if another always helped him out at the end of his row; if, instead of taking his turn at pitching off, he mowed away all the time—in short, if what was light always fell to him, and what was heavy about the same work to some one else; if he has been permitted to shirk till shirking has become a habit—unless a miracle is wrought, his life will be a failure, and the blame will not be half as much his as that of weak, foolish parents.

On the other hand, if a boy has been brought up to do his part; never allowed to shirk any legitimate responsibility, or permitted to dodge work, whether or not it made his back ache, or soiled his hands, until bearing heavy burdens became a matter of pride, the heavy end of the wood his from choice—parents, as they bid him good-by, may dismiss their fears. His life will not be a business failure. The elements of success are his, and at some time and in some way the world will recognize his capacity.

Take another point. Money is the object of the world's pursuit. It is a legitimate object. It gives bread, and clothing, and homes and comfort. The world has not judged wholly unwisely when it has made the position a man occupies to hinge more or less on his ability to earn money, and somewhat upon the amount of his possessions. If he is miserably poor, it either argues some defect in his business ability, some recklessness in his expenditures, or a lack of fitness to cope with men in the great battle for gold.

When a country-bred boy leaves home, it is generally to enter upon some business the end of which is to acquire property, and he will succeed just in proportion as he has been made to earn and save in his childhood.

If all the money he has had has come of planting a little patch in the spring, and selling its produce after weary months of watching and toil in the fall, or from killing woodchucks at six cents a head, or from trapping muskrats, and selling their skins for a shilling; setting snares in the fall for game, and walking miles to see them in the morning before the old folks wereup; husking corn for a neighbor, moonlight evenings, at two cents a bushel; working out an occasional day that hard work at home has made possible—he is good to make his pile in the world.

On the contrary, if the boy never earned a dollar; if parents and friends always kept him in spending-money—pennies to buy candy and fish-hooks, and satisfy his imagined wants—and he has grown to manhood in the expectancy that the world will generally treat him with similar consideration, he will always be a make-shift; and the fault is not so much his as that of those about him, who never made the boy depend upon himself—did not make him wait six months to get money to replace a lost jack-knife.

Every body has to rough it at one time or another. If the roughing comes in boyhood, it does good; if latter, when habits are formed, it is equally tough; but not being educational, is generally useless. And the question as to whether a young man will succeed in making money or not depends not upon where he goes or what he does, but upon his willingness to do "his part," and upon his having earned money, and so gained a knowledge of its worth. Not a little of this valuable experience and knowledge the country boy gets on the old farm, under the tutelage of parents shrewed enough to see the end from the beginning, and to make the labor and grief of chidren contribute to the success of subsequent life.—*Hearth and Home.*

TRUE HOSPITALITY.—That eccentric, but brilliant writer, Ralph Waldo Emerson, makes the following admirable remarks on this topic: "I pray you, oh! excellent wife, cumber not yourself and me to get a curiously rich dinner for this man and woman who have alighted at our gate; nor a bed-chamber made ready at too great a cost; these things, if they are curious in them, they can get for a few shillings in any village; but rather let this stranger see, if he will, in your looks, accents and behavior, your heart and earnestness, your thought and will, which he cannot buy in any city, which he may well travel miles, and dine sparsely and sleep hardly, to behold. Let not the emphasis of hospitality lie in bed and board; but let truth, and love and honor, and courtesy, flow in all thy deeds."

The Constancy of Lovers.

We can imagine no greater mistake in life than for a man or woman to preserve an apparent constancy in action after their affections have gone away from the person to whom they were pledged. It is a mistake which is frequently committed, we know, but it is not less a mistake. It is a burlesque of honor, and a violation of truth; and yet it is the sacrifice which many an ardent lover demands. His sweet mistress promises to marry him one quiet summer evening, when a sudden access of affection made them picture the future as if it could be a repetition of the present. It was a beautiful picture, doutless, and in the faith that it would become reality, they gave each other tender assurances of constancy, and swore to be husband and wife. Now some three years are over and gone, and the lover returns to claim the promised prize. During his absence the girl has grown to be a woman, and she has acquired very different notions of the world. In spite of those little vigils, and tokens, and duties by which a woman may preserve the memory of man—the old love has insensibly faded away. She regards with dismay his return. Her first impulse is to meet him frankly, tell him the whole story, and beg him to release her from the engagement.—Then, again, she shrinks from the pain she knows she will inflict upon him. She shrinks from lowering herself in his opinion and the opinion of her friends, who will look upon her as a heartless and faithless creature, unworthy of the patient devotion with which he has labored for her and thought of her during that long separation. Very probably some strange notion of duty will prompt to go and sacrifice herself to this pledge, which now is a mockery and a delusion.—Even suppose she musters up sufficient courage to tell him that, during these years, she has come to think differently, and that she is afraid her affection is not such as should subsist between husband and wife, he is likely to overcome her scruples by his vehemence. Does she love somebody else? he demands. No. Has she any thing to find fault with in him? No. Then is not this strange notion merely a whim, a caprice?—Will not use and won revive the old love, even should it have been partially faded? Has he not sufficient love to make their union a happy one? And so forth, and so forth—the venerable protestations which lovers, from time immemorial, have uttered. Add to these his declaration that, if she does not marry him, she will break his heart and ruin his life; he will blow his brains out, or enlist as a soldier, or do something equally wild and unnecessary. Trembling, excited and deeply commiserating her lover's plight, the girl resolves to remain "constant." She meets him at the altar, and promises what she knows she cannot perform. She enters her new sphere of life with little of hope, if not with downright aversion; and the consequences of that act may involve two lives in misery. Yet she has shown herself a miracle of constancy; and the world will applaud her good conduct.

Mark Twain on McFarland.

Under this heading Mark Twain reports some of the reasons which influenced the jury to acquit McFarland.

That the prisoner, Daniel McFarland, is insane, as above described. Because:

1. His great-grandfather's step-father was tainted with insanity, and frequently killed people who were distasteful to him. Hence, insanity is hereditary in the family.

2. For nine years the prisoner at the bar did not adequately support his family.—Strong circumstantial evidence of insanity.

3. For nine years he made of his home, as a general thing, a poor-house; sometimes (but very rarely,) a cherry, happy habitation; frequently the den of a beery, driveling, stupified animal; but never, as far as ascertained, the abiding place of a gentleman. These be evidences of insanity.

4. He once took his young unmarried sister-in-law to the museum; while there his hereditary insanity came upon him, and to such a degree that he hiccuped and staggered; and afterward, on the way home, even made love to the young girl he was protecting. These are the acts of a person not right in his mind.

5. For a good while his sufferings were so great that he had to submit to the inconvenience of having his wife give public readings for the family support; and at times, when he handed these shameful earnings to the barkeeper, his haughty soul was so torn with anguish that he could hardly stand without leaning up against something. At such times he has been known to shed tears into his sustenance until it was diluted to utter inefficiency. Inattention of this nature is not the act of a Democrat unafflicted in mind.

6. He never spared expense in making his wife comfortable during her occasional confinements. His father is able to testify to this. There was alway an element of unsoundness about the prisoner's generosities that is very suggestive at this time and before this court.

DISCONTENT.—A fable is told in Egypt of a poor man who had a nice little garden of leeks. But he was discontented at having to toil for daily bread.

His good genius came to his aid and made him owner of the villa with two slaves to wait on him.

He was delighted with the gift, and promised to wish for nothing more. But it was not long before he coveted the neighboring garden, with its statues and fountains. The garden was given him. He took a fancy to the meadows beyond. The meadow was given him, and then he wanted the park on the farther side of it. The park was bestowed upon him, and then, like Ahab, he wanted to rob a poor man of his little vineyard.

Open the door to discontent and you don't know how many bad wishes will follow.—Rather be content with such things as you have and you will be happy even if poor.

THEY demolish bed-bugs by steam in North Carolina. One wheel catches them by the nose, another draws their teeth, while a neat piston rod pushes arsenic down their windpipes.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

Nasby in Delaware.

HIS APPRECIATION OF THE DEMOCRACY OF THE STATE—THE TROUBLES OF TWO OF THEM WHO DESIRED TO REBUKE LIQUOR VENDERS FOR SELLING TO NEGROES.

MASTEN'S CORNERS, MISPILLION HUNDRED, IN THE STATE UV DELAWARE, May 28, 1870.

To say that I am delited with the Democrisy uv Delaware is to yoose a mizably faint expression. They hev all the easy-goin faith of the Kentuckian without his ferocity; they hold jest ez firmly to the resolooshens uv '98; they drink with ez much alacrity; they ginerally go barefooted and hate the nigger with an intensity I never saw ekalled. In the matter uv likker they are simply grate. I saw one old vetran, who votid for Jaxon, take down a clean half-pint uv burnin flooid, wich the most restless-minded citizen uv the Corner hed jest diskivered and bought ez a substitoot for taller dips, and walk off erect under it. There's bowels for yoo! Wood that I wuz blest with sich.

I hev diskivered that the prevalin idee that a cold climit is nessary to the enjoyment uv grate quantities of likker is a mistake. Cold, it's troo, enables a man to take it in, but then when it's wunst in a man in a cold country it stays. Yoo can't drink quite ez much to wunst under a bilin hot sun, but then it sweats it out uv yoo, and yoo kin drink ofteuer. But this is a digression.

The Democrisy uv Delaware ez I sed, soot me. In other States wher they hev drunken Senators they are ashamed uv em; Delaware is absoloutly proud uv Saulsbury, and wooldn't change at no price. Then in addishen to Saulsbury we hev the whippin post and a white man's party, so that in Delaware at least the tokens uv high civilizachen are not likely to become extinct.

Thank the Lord for Delaware.

Mr. Wm. Sapp, familyerly known ez Old Bill Sapp, at whose house I wuz assined quarters, is a constooshnel grosery keeper, and at his house is held the conferences uv the offishels uv the State. Yesterday Saulsbury and Bayard the U. S. Senators, and Gove Saulsbury, Governor, and others wuz present. The Democrisy uv the Corners insistid that ez they required their candidates to pledge themselves not to accept uv nigger votes, that the Senators of the State shood hev resigned the moment a nigger Senator wuz admittid. Saulsbury didn't see it in that lite. Troo it was a degredashen, but one wich they coodent avoid. There wuz a differense between voluntary and involuntary assosiashen with niggers. Ef a man voluntarily solissits nigger votes he is to be held guilty; ef an outside power forces niggers onto him, he can't help it and is innosent. He and his colleague Bayard coodent help this outrage; Revels wuz forst into their sosiety against their will. They wuz, so as to speak, morally ravisht. They resisted, but in vain.

Two of the best Dimocrats present related their recent experience in Washington.—Their idee of Senators hed bin formed from Saulsbury and they sposed they wuz all like him. Bein in Washinton they determined to bear testimony agin the admission uv nigger Senators to degrade their representatives. So they decided to visit all the places, wich, from their knowledge uv Senatorial life they sposed Senators visited, and demanded ef they sold likker to Revels, and ef the anser wuz in the affirmative they wood walk out indignantly. They went so fur ez to organize the little speech they wuz to get off on them wich shood confess to admittin a nigger to ther bar.

"Sir!" they proposed to say to him, "Sir! we are proud Caucashens, and we can't countenance an admixter uv inferior races with us. Keep yoor likker, sir, for niggers—white men hev no biznis here."

"Do you sell likker to Revels?" they askt uv the first one.

"No, sir!" wuz the response, whereupon they took a drink.

Immejitly they entered another.

"Do you sell likker to Revels?"

"No, sir!" whereupon they took a drink with him, and so on eight or ten times, drinkin at each bar wich gave that anser, to show their appreshashen uv men who coodent degrade themselves by dealin with an inferior race. The twelfth place—

"S'll likker to Revels?"

"No, sir."

"Set em up! 'Rah for Constooshn and Ameriky for white men."

And takin ther tods they swung out into another one.

"Likker to Revels?"

"No, sir!"

"S'm up. 'Meriky for white me. 'Rah." And still another one.

"Likker Revels?"

"No, sir!"

"Likker f'r us zen. Meri—(hic)—ky f'r wite men. 'Rah—(hic.")

The next place finished one uv em. He gasped, "D—n Rev—," and sank lovinly on the buzzum uv his mother earth. The other wuzn't so far gone, owin to his sooperior mental organization. He reeled off in a brown study, and went up to the Capitol.—Returnin in about an hour, he shook up his friend.

"Mordeky," sed he, "git up. Mordeky, we've bin deceeved. Mordedy, we mite go all over Washinton, into every sl—(ic)—s'loon and not find a single place where they sell likker to Revels. Mordeky, that apelike, degradid, inferior bein is a Methodist preacher, and don't drink a d—n drop uv nothin."

And utterin snorts uv disgust at sich Senators, they came home.

The Democrisy uv the Corners is not ez harmonious ez cood be wished. The nigger hez split em here. There are perhaps a dozen niggers in the visinity who take ther tods reglerly, and heretofore Sapp hez supplied em. The Democrisy pertested agin this, and refoosed yesterday to paternize his bar ef he didn't stop sellin to em. Willyum smiled a sardonic smile and tole em to be blest. They did withdraw ther paternage, but it wuz only for two hours. Willyum hez the only bar in the Corners and he knowd his power. It didn't take long for em to exhaust ther camfor bottles, and then they hed to return to him on his terms.

It's a fearful thing for one man to hev the power Sapp wields. The only bar in sich a community! Thank Heaven he loves me.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Wich wuz Postmaster.

Funeral Rites in Greenland.

There are some very curious funeral rites in Greenland, where, on its becoming evident to the friends and relations of an Esquimaux that, either from sickness or old age, he is in a very bad way, a solemn conclave is asembled and a long consultation held, in which it is debated pro and con, whether the sick man can recover; should it be decided against him, the fiat is announced by a deputation as a fact in which the sick man is bound to acquiesce. No extravagant demonstration of grief accompanies this avowal, for it seems to be regarded by parties as an inevitable law of nature that the man must die, and they, therefore, accept it philosophically. Soon after the decision is made known to the patient he is borne to the door of his snow-hut by his friends, a bow and arrow placed in his hands, and with such strength as is left him he shoots; and as the arrow leaves the bow-strings so severs his connection with the things of this life—for on the spot on which the arrow falls the grave of the living man (officially regarded as dead) is at once made; and, sewn up in his "kayak," with his weapons bedside him, he is deposited therein without further loss of time. The last scene in the life of an Esquimaux would make a fine picture; the cluster of snow-huts standing like pigmies amidst the huge masses of blue-black ice; around the clear piercing air, illuminated only by the wavering flashes of the aurora borealis; in the foreground the group of fur-clad figures clustering round, supporting the fainting form of one whom they are instructing in his last voluntary act, which severs his ties to this earth forever.

ETERNITY.—When creation began we know not. There were angels and there was a place of angelic habitation before the creation of man and of the world destined for his residence; and even among these pure spiritual essences there had been a rebellion and a fall. How long these spirits had existed, and how many other orders of being besides, it is vain to conjecture, for conjecture could lead to nothing surer than itself. But of one thing we are certain—that, how far back soever we suppose the commencement of creation carried, let it be, not only beyond the actual range (if a definite range it can be said to have) of the human imagination, but even beyond the greatest amount of ages that figures, in any way combined, could be made to express, still there was an eternity preceding—an eternity from which this unimaginable and incomputable duration has made not the minutest deduction nor shortened by the subtraction of the longest possible periods of time. Before the commencement of creation, therefore—before the fiat of Omnipotence which gave being to the first dependent existence, and dated the beginning of time, in infinite and incomprehensible solitude, yet in the boundless self-sufficiency of His blessed nature, feeling no want and no dreariness, Jehovah had, from eternity, existed alone!

PUSH ON.—A wise man will never rust out. As long as he breathes the breath of life, he will be doing something for himself, his country or posterity. Washington, Franklin, Howard, Young, Newton, all were at work almost to the last hours of their existence. It is a foolish thing to believe that we must lie down and die simply because we are old. The man of energy is not old, it is only he who suffers his energies to waste away, and permits the springs of his life to become motionless; on whose hands the h u s drag heavily, and to whom all things wear the vestments of gloom. There are scores of greyheads living to-day that we would prefer in any important enterprise to those young gentlemen who fear and tremble when shadows approach, and turn away at the first harsh word or discouraging frown.

LOVELINESS.—It is not your neat dress, your expensive shawl, or your pretty figure, that attracts men of sense. They look beyond these. It is the true loveliness of your nature that wins and continues to retain the affections of the heart. Young ladies sadly miss it who labor to improve the outward looks, while they bestow not a thought on their minds. Fools may be won by gewgaws and fashionable showy dresses, but the wise and substantial are never caught in such traps. Let modesty be your dress. Use pleasant and agreeable language, and you may not be courted by the fop and sot, but the good and truly great will love to linger in your steps. The result will be your infinite gain.

HOW LONG?—"How long does it take to be converted?" said a young man to his father.

"How long," said the father, "does it take the judge to discharge the prisoner when the jury have brought him in 'not guilty!'"

"Only a minute."

"When a sinner is convinced that he is a sinner, and is sorry for it; when he desires forgiveness and deliverance from sin, and believes that Christ is able and willing to save him, he can be converted as speedily as the prisoner can be discharged by the judge. It does not take God a long time to discharge a penitent soul from the condemnation and power of sin."

I COMPARE the troubles which we have to undergo in the course of the year, to a bundle of faggots, far too large for us too lift.—But God does not require us to carry the whole at once. He mercifully unties the bundle, and gives us first one stick. This we might easily manage, if we could only take the burden appointed for us each day; but we choose to increase our troubles by carrying yesterday's sticks over again to-day, and adding to-morrow's burden to our load before we are required to bear it.—*John Newton.*

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2929_scm3529-0095.jpg